AT OLD RAVENSWORTH

The Historic Home of the Lees of Virginia.

SEAT OF THE FITZHUGH FAMILY

Memorial Day at Arlington and the Forthcoming Meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Falls Church Call Attention to the Present Home of the Lees in Fairfax-Typ cal Virginia Mansion of the Colonial Era-Treasure House of Relics.

With Arlington brought before us more turns occasionally to the remembrance that in the government's gain of Arling- its great historic value, and has come to ton by confiscation after the war of the this branch of the family from Lees, Cus-Rebellion the family of Gen. Robert E. tises, Parkes, Fitzhughs, and Boilings of Lee lost their home and patrimonkil in-heritance. As a matter of fact Arlington never actually belonged to the Conteder-

the young man her appreciation for his especial bravery, asked him to name some favor she could confer upon him. With now, in all probability, he making his residence at Arilington insteal of at Rayensworth, which is his present home. Rayensworth, which is his present home. Rayensworth, which is his present home. Rayensworth is, however, a most interesting place, and for many years has been connected with the Lee family. A beautiful place it is, too, though much less imposing and pretentious than Arlington. It is but fifteen miles from Washing.on, in Fairfax County, Va., lying in a southwest direction, and on what is known as the Braddock road, and alleged to be one of those made by the proud British General in pursuing his fateful Western journey. This was the home of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, the second son of the Confederate commander, and for a time Congersman from the Eighth District of Virginia, and he came to it by inheritance about ten years after the war, making it his home until the time of his death, which or into the proposing in the policy of the series of the proposing and pretentious than Arlington. It is but fifteen miles from Washing. On the confederate commander, and for a time Confederate commander, and for a time Congersman from the Eighth District of Virginia, and he came to it by inheritance about ten years after the war, making it his home until the time of his death, which or into the piling driven into the made land on which the foundations of most of the olig building at the foot of Market street, and much of the piling driven into the made land on which the foundations of most of the olig building at the foot of Market street, and much of the piling driven into the made land on which the foundations of most of the olig building at the foot of Market street, and much of the piling driven into the made land on which the foundations of most of the war and pretentious that the lees and quaint beer muse. The purpose of the ferrit in form of the much of the solven much of the solven much of the so years after the war, making it his home intil the time of his death, which occurred eight years ago. It is now the home of his widow and of her two sors, Robert E. Lee and Bolling Lee, and, as before stated, of Gen. Custis Lee, while the two daughters of Gen. Robert E. Lee make it their abiding place during the summer, when at home from the exten-sive foreign traveling they pursue.

Ravensworth is an old place, and came to the Lees by inheritance from the Fitzwhose family estate it became early in the eighteenth century. Its first owner was William Fitzhugh, known as the Baron of Ravensworth, and his son was William Henry Fitzhugh, a noted philanthropist of his time, and for whom Gen. W. H. F. Lee was named. The latter family connection, which links the names and fortunes of Fitzhughs and Lees (there was, however, as the names indicate, an earlier) is interesting. Mary Lee Fitz-hugh became the wife of George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Mara Washington, and adopted son of Gen. Washington, and Gen. R. E. Lee married Mary Randoiph Custis, the only daughter of this union. It was through this mar-riage that the estate of Arlington, the family home of the Custises, became the vensworth was inherited by his son.
Ravensworth is one of the few places in

Virginia that have been preserved in all the dignity of their ante-bellum regime This favorable condition of affairs is at once evidenced on one's arrival within the gates of the estate. It is apparent in the about twenty-five acres, in the stately peafowl that noisily greet one, but lend an unusual elegance to the laws of a coun try manor in the trim, box-edged, fanci shaped flower beds, immaculately gardened in real old English style, and again in the splendid stretches of threeshaded lawns that sweep away from both north and south sides of the house, making two fronts, another Virginia fancy in home building. The southern front, which is that away from the public road, is the family side. Here in the alluring warmth of the new summer stand upon the lawn the tropical shrubs and flowers that have been fostered during the cold season in the conservatory at the sunny end of the house and here are the wide pillared verandas that extend the entire length of upper and lower stories. We feel ourselves in old Virginia as we stroll through picturesque alleys of trees and shrubbery. eft, happily, in a great measure to nature's own luxurious manner of beautify ing, to the family graveyard. The latter, the last resting place of the early owners of the estate and their families, is inclosed by a thick stone wall entirely co with Virginia creeper. But four of the ommemorate respectively William Fitz born September 4, 1741; died December 19, 1809, and William Henry Fitzhugh born March 9, 1790; died May 21, 1839, and their wives, Anne Fitzhugh and Anna

Typical Virginia Mansien.

The house, a large, square structure of frame, contains the typical Virginia arrangement of a great hallway across its entire width, with the large, high ceilinged and altogether handsome living cooms on the first floor. Hanging in this hall are life-size paintings of Fitzhugh and his wife, the ancestral heads of the house. The equipment of the hall, indeed the entire furnishing of this perhaps as harmoniously sustained representations tative Virginia mansion as any now exist ing, is in perfect harmony with the style, ace, and architecture of the house. Every mahogany-the eight-day clock in the cor ner, the clawfeet table, the large setteeand all, including the quaint old brass

dows at either end. It is prettily furnished in an attractively light scheme of white, yellow, and blue. It contains innumerable mementos of the travels of the Misses Lee and other artistic bricabrac and some more than ordinarily interesting pictures. One is an excellent in oil of Newburgh-on-Hudson by Weir. Another is a fine engraving of the dashing "Light-horse Harry" Lee, ernor of Virginia and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee; another is an excellent likeness of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, done in

Robert E. Lee; another is an excellent likeness of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, done in water color, and on either side of the door way are small landscapes showing decided merit, but especially interesting as being the work of Mrs. R. E. Lee.

The dining-room, across the hall, is by far the most interesting room in the house, being the repository of all that is of the greatest historic value in it. Its walls are the family portrait gallery, and its sideboard and china closet contain a particularly fine collection of family silver and china. The room is well proportioned, being about twenty-seven feet square and with correspondingly high ceilings. It has four large windows, two at either side, and it is wainscoted to the height of three feet-in dark polished wainut, which wood also composes the floor and all the substantial woodwork of the room. The square mahogany table

Chichester's English Blamead Brand. of the room. The square mahogany table has the brass feet of the colonial period. and the heavy, square, leather-covered chairs accord with it, while the sideboard is a massive piece of great beauty,

Family Portrait Gallery.

Occupying the chief position on the wall is a portrait in oil of Gen. R. E. Lee. It is by Elder, of Richmond, who executed the most important of the Lee portraits-that hanging in the Senate

chamber at Richmond, that in the University of Virginia, and the one in the cil chamber of the city of Savannah. A portrait of Mrs. R. E. Lee hangs near the General's; it is by Ulke, and shows a great-grandmother, Martha Washington, is striking. A likeness of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, a good portrait in oils, hangs near, and on either side are those of his ances-tors, William Henry Fitzhugh and his pink paper by St. Memin, who left so of our colonial notabilities reprented in this unique form of portraiture. These two pictures represent the Baron of Ravensworth and Col. George Washing-ton Parke Custis. Beside the latter is a ting of his wife. Other pictures of such interest in the room are two lifeze copies in oil of Gen. and Mrs. Washington in their younger days, by Rem-

On the opposite wall hangs a portrait of Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, the present mis-tress of Ravensworth, and she is surrounded by portraits of her family. She or less prominently these latter days of war and its sad aftermath, the mind can claim descent from Pocahontas.

Most interesting of all are a large basate General; it was his wife's estate for as long as she lived, but it was to their beautifully wrought salver, both bearing days. In spots the mud is so deep that eldest son, George Washington Custis the Parke coat-of-arms. They are part of Lee, known now generally as Gen. Custis a service that was presented to Col. Lee, that Arlington was willed by his Parke, aid-de-camp to the Duke of Marl-grandfather, George Washington Parke borough, for gallantry displayed at the Curtle, and to him it was that the gov- Battle of Blenheim. The story attaching subsequently made financial to it is that Queen Anne, wishing to show restitution.

Had it not been for the fortunes of war, therefore, Gen. Custis Lee would now, in all probability, be making his residence at Arilington insteal of a miniature set with diamonds, but she was a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds but she will be residently as a miniature set with diamonds and a miniature set with the young man her appreciation for his on suction to support the trestling, and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling, and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling, and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling, and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling, and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling, and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to support the trestling and the spliced piles in the middle of the First on suction to suppo

> Washington, and there is an oil painting of "His Royal Highness, William Augus tus, Duke of Cumberland," bearing the signature of J. Reynolds. Quite a rara avis among these seems a portrait of Col. Custis, the first husband of Mrs. Washington. It is a little oil painting, much cracked and a good deal defaced, but showing the mellow coloring of a

The mansion has been considerably added to by its later occupants; a good-sized billiard room makes a small west wing, a conservatory opening off the dining-room makes another, and some of the upper rooms have been modernized to suit the convenience of Mrs. Lee. Truly Virginian, however, in all respects, the house is complemented by a half dozen or more small outbuildings that form a part of the domestic equipment of the es tablishment-the meathouse, smoke torehouse. &c .- satellites of an extenlive Virginia culinary department.

The exterior of the house is much beau

tified by a luxuriant growth of English ivy, which, with evident affection for this so worthy branch of a fine old English family, has taken possession of every nch of available space of the high ston residence of Gen. Lee, and also that Ra- forming a most artistic groundwork for

a dignified superstructure.
SUSAN HUNTER.

WORSE THAN GREELEY.

An Editorial Which Was Ruined by a Tramp Printer.

"Speaking of handwriting," said an old newspaper man, "the worst in the profes-sion since the Greeley myth was that of Col. J. F. Barton. The Colonel was a Southern man; he died in Alabama in '97, and a dozen years ago he was famous throughout the Middle West as an editorial writer of great power and versatility. The queer thing about him was that his normal penmanship looked almost "ke double discounted the chicken tracks on Reopatra's Needle.
"There used to be a good story about

leopatra's Needle.
"There used to be a good story about im current among printers, and I'll tell t for what it is worth. One night, according to the yarn, a tramp printer diffet into a Western office where the Colonel was in charge, and applied for a job. The foreman put him to work, and he pegged along all right until just before the hour for going to press, when Button sent in a hurry-up editorial based on a late news telegram. Nearly all the yrint had left so the new man got a piece. the 'copy,' a page from about the mile. He carried it to his case, looked frowningly, turned it upside dow oked at it again, and finally put it in position before him and began to sna up type. 'Read that in your sticks!' yed the foreman, 'we ain't got time proofs!' And when the new man carr

ed the foreman, we aim t got time for proofs? And when the new man carried his matter over it was 'dumnea' into the forms without further ceremony.

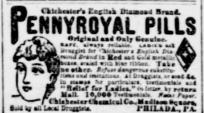
"What he had set up ran about like this: 'The miscreant who wrote the copy! have before me is responsible for my fate. No human being can read it. He cannot read it himself. To-nigat! shall jump a freight, and, as! am somewhat shaky from recent jags, will probably iall off and be killed. My blood will be on his head. 'This remarkable paragraph, appearing without rhyme or reason in the middle of Button's brilliant editorial, astonished the readers of the paper aext morning. When the Colonel recovered himself sufficiently to get a club and rush down to the office the tramp printer had vanished."

PRUNING VINES IN SUMMER.

That Is the Way to Make Them Develop Equal Growth. From Mechan's Monthly.

The chief art in gardening consists in not allowing our plants to have their own willful way, but to make them behave as hanging lamp, are of colonial design.

The drawing-room on the right is a large room, occupying the entire width of the house, and is lighted by two large winframe on which they are supported. The educated gardener understands how to do this. The grower of grapes under glass has to know now to do it, as otherwise he would have grapes in the apex of the roof and nowhere else. He applies the same principle to the growth of howering vines out of doors as to his grapes under glass, or to the grapes in the outdoor garden, for that matter, with equal results. Indeed, there could be few her.



CARRYING RAILROADS OVER MARSHES.

Devices Which Engineers Have Adopted to Subdue Mad Foundations.

the General's; it is by Cike, and benevo-strong intellectual, refined, and benevo-ient face. Mrs. Lee's likepess to her lent face. Mrs. Lee's likepess to her Railroad a short distance south of the From the San Francisco Chronich dro bay opens up a new problem in rail road engineering to be solved. The road bed traverses the salt marshes bordering wife, the latter a woman in early youth and of the most delicate beauty. Uncomda to Alviso, and in some parts thes nly interesting are two silhouettes on marshes are very soft and cut in direction by sloughs. In many parts th roadbed lies on a foundation of mud, to which there is apparently no botton but so long as there is no room for the dermining it the roadbed stays in place The company has had much trouble, now ever, where the recent subsidence oc curred. It has subsided on more than on asion before, and it has taken a lo of new material each time to bring it u The difficulty grows out to grade. The difficulty grows out of fact that the road embankment at particular point is swept at its base by swift tidal current, which undermines the swar a Miss Bolling, of Virginia, and so can claim descent from Pocahoctas.

The silver at Ravensworth has much of this branch of the family from Lees, Custises, Parkes, Fitzhughs, and Bollings of past days.

Royal Silver Service.

Most interesting of all afe a large basket in exquisite openwork design and a

discovery of no bottom. At those points on the north arm of the estuary of San steam railroads serving Oakland cross, there is at least 110 feet of soft mud. There the engineers were forced to rely on suction to support the trestling, and

engineer of the Valley Railroad

The engineer of the Valley Railroad has made a mattress foundation for the readbed over the Martinez and San Joaquin marshes like the mattress foundation which Capt. Eads adopted for the levees constructed by him at the mouth of the Mississippi River. These mattresses are made of brush bound together with wire, and laid on the surface of the marsh. Dredgers then lift the mud cut out of trenches on either side and deposit it on these mattresses, thus forming out of trenches on either side and deposit it on these mattresses, thus forming an embankment that will carry, when thoroughly settled, many times the weight it will ever be required to carry. These mattresses distribute the weight evenly over so large an area of the soft mud underlying the marsh that it does not perceptibly affect it, and the embankment is practically as secure and permanent as if were built on a foundation of rock.

COUNTING OURSELVES. Great Industrial Development of Middle

and Southern States. rom the Baltimore American. The season for our periodical national

tock-taking is almost at hand, and fond re the hopes that are being placed on the revelations of our next census. Na-tional development is a source of national pride, and the greater the development the greater the pride. The nation was uffed up with pride when the census of then; it will be still more puffed up when we have finished counting ourselves in them, thus completing the gravel over them, thus completing the nest. After ward, the parents remain close by, fighter even when it is presented in the shape of even when it is presented in the shape of color of data. The decade drawing to a close because of advancement is offered by the shape of even when it is presented in the shape of even when it is presented in the shape of color of data. The decade drawing to a close because them with his milt, after which they are covered by pushing the gravel over them, thus completing the nest. After ward, the parents remain close by, fighting them, thus completing the matter of them, thus completing the nest. After ward, the parents remain close by, fighting the transfer of advancement them, thus completing the provided and significant them with his milt, after which they are covered by pushing the gravel over them, thus completing the nest. After ward, the parents remain close by, fighting them to be a still more puffed up when it is milt, after which they are covered by pushing the gravel over them, thus completing the nest. After ward, the parents remain close by, fighting them they are covered by pushing the gravel over them, thus completing the nest. After ward, the parents remain close by, fighting streets and so many dogs as Constantinople can boast, but nowhere have a stable of them does not not of them them. The first mention of actual coinage in them with his milt, after which they as Constantinople can boast, but nowhere have a stable of them them, thus completing the gravel over them. The first mention of actual coinage them is so constantinople can boast, but nowhere have as the first mention of actual coinage in them them, thus completed as constantinople can boast, but nowhere have a constantinople and nowhere have a constantinople of them them, thus completed as constantinople and nowhere have a constantinople and nowhere have a constantinople and nowhere have a constanti has witnessed a more stupendous in crease in all that makes a nation great than any similar period in our history, In that time every line of industry has been expanded many times over. ten years ago there were a few factories of all kinds, the next census will show

The great industrial development of the Middle and Southern States has been acsopper plate—a beautiful flowing script, complished in that time, and new lines of industry have sprung up. Their extent complished in that time, and new lines of no man knows, but as an example take the tin plate industry. Prior to 1890 it was unknown in the United States. Last facture of electrical goods has been as same may be said. The development of he electrical street railway has its history written in this decade. Agriculture has been constantly on the increase. The mineral wealth of the nation has been many times multiplied. Sections of our country that ten years ago were barren wastes are to-day the homes of thou sands, the centers of trade and commerce. Population has jumped up 15,000 00, and the business of the nation has witnessed even more startling multiplica-

ons. It is idle speculation to attempt, in the It is idle speculation to attempt, in the beence of official figures, to show what wonderful nation we are, but the national invoice of 1800 will make a worldide sensation. It will show that, while have taken rank among the first nations of the world as a political institution, we have achieved even greater victories in the peaceful pursuits, and the orld will be compelled to salute us as ne wealthest, most advanced, most processive, most productive, most intelligent, and most enterprising nation of the productive of the product

The English Are Great Sugar Eaters. rom the Forum.

In 1869. Englishmen consumed, on the average, 42 pounds of sugar per capita, annually. That this is enough for either health or reasonable enjoyment is proved by the fact that few peoples use so much -day. For example, in 1896 Italy conumed 7.19 pounds per capita; Spain, 12.67 bounds; Austria-Hungary, 16.84 pounds; delgium, 22.8 pounds; Germany, 27.14 gunds; and France, 28.24 pounds. In the nited States, where the use of sweets is aid to be injuriously excessive, only 35 ounds per capita were consumed in 1869. and 61 pounds per capita in 1898. In Eng-land during 1896-'97 every human being, including bables, invalids, and paupers sed, on the average, of nearly es of sugar a day, or 84.77 pounds

Furthermore, neither from the economic arthermore, neither from the economic the sanitary standpoint do the uses which this extra sugar ration is put a satisfactory. One of the chief of eappears to be to encourage drink. Though the exports of beer from land show a tendency to decline, wing grows apace. Twenty-seven gala a year per capita, counting women children, is surely enough. In Amerithough the amount of spirits drunk he same. 151-2 gallons of beer suffice; American beer is light. Twenty-seven d American beer is light. Twenty-sevand one-quarter gallons was the meastor England in 1883; yet in 1897 it had slied to 31 1-2 gallons, an expansion at rate of about 1 per cent. a year. But, as brewing grows, the weight of suused in the beer grows faster. In the mubits real of the property of the public real states of the public real states. used in the beer grows faster. In the public put up with something less in 43-4 pounds of sugar to the barrel; 1897 it demanded between 8 and 9

Originator of Hybrid Grapes

STUDY OF THE SALMON

Curious Nest-building Habits of the Fish.

SEEK THEIR OWN DESTRUCTION

Few Return to the Sea After Snawning. and Most of Them Go to Fill the Familiar Cans-Best Fish Are Shipped Abroad -Fish Commission Has Been lavestigating with a View to Preserving an Industry of Vast Value to This Country.

A study of the nest-building and other ing of the species. Hence the importance about 44,000,000 cans, which required for acquiring definite knowledge with regard to their life history, though much of this in all probability will remain forpass most of their time in the ocean- of the pack which is sold for home co where and how, nobody can say-going to the sea when they have attained a length of four or five inches, and not returning therefrom until they are ready to spewn and to die.

One of the streager this great the special spec

fishes is that the reproduction of their spawning fish can ascend them. kind means death to them. A shad swims origin of this practice dates back returns to her home in the ocean. On the | "zapors" or dams with stone piers acros fresh water, are transformed into mere wrecks of their former selves. Having built their nests and laid their eggs, they perish, not one returning to salt water out of all the myriads that have ascended the stream.

Average Salmon Output.

The gigantic development of the Alaskan fishery may be judged from the fact that the average salmon output of the waters of the Territory, per annum, for canning purposes, is about 47,000,000 pounds—an estimate which does not include large quantities that are salted. In round numbers, the output is worth \$3,000,000 a year to the canners; and yet the latter are earnestly engaged in an effort to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. They barricade the streams near their mouths, so that not a fish can possibly ascend to spawn, and use nets to catch every salmon that arrives for the

of the salmon, as observed in Alaska are Christian. Yet the first effect of Constan-very remarkable indeed. When the fe-tinople upon me was to make me utterfy male is ready to spawn, she seeks a piece of sandy or gravelly bottom in a pool or eddy, where the water is two or three feet deep, and there she makes an excavation by plowing the sand with her nose, and scraping it out with her tail. The cavity thus formed may be as much as three feet in diameter and eighteen inches in depth. Here Mistress Salmon deposits in depth. Here Mistress Salmon deposits her eggs, and her chosen mate fertilizes

The eggs deposited in this manner are hatched for three or four months, but early in the spring the young fry can by taking up a handful of gravel from the bottom. On being released, they again. At five months after the spawning the young fishes begin to dodge about under stones and sticks, come to the surface occasionally, nibble at some passing object, and dart back again. While still in the egg, they are exposed to many enemies, and the worst of these are the Dolly Varden and "cut-throat" trout. year we produced 732,290,285 pounds of tin beds for no other purpose than to steal plate. This is only a sample of what has and eat the eggs. Of these they devour en done. The increase in the manu- immense numbers, sometimes swallowing them actually as they drop from the great, if not greater. Of other lines the mother salmen. The salmon are on their guard against the trout, and frequently dash after them, but the latter are quick-

er and invariably get away. Fish by the Million.

The last state of the breeding fish !s illustrated by a graphic account of a fish commission expert, who, in describing a ene on the upper waters of an Alaskan river, says:

"There were thousands upon thousands rent. They struggled over riffles only a lew inches deep, and when disturbed hashed about, frequently throwing themselves bodily on shore. It seemed in places as though we were wading in salmen: they would often strike one's leg with considerable force, or swim between one's feet, and in walking we at times stepped on them, and frequently touched them with the foot. But what a change had come over these fish from the time they first entered! Those that were spent all stages of decay-repulsive looking objects, all dying, some in their last strugall stages of decay-repuisive looking ob-jects, all dying, some in their last strug-gles. The flesh of many was deeply gash-ed, the fins frayed and torn, the skin gene in places, showing dirty and sicklygene in places, showing dirty and sickly-looking yellow flesh, the body thin and en aciated. The water was polluted, and had a bad smell, which was intensified by the stench from the decaying salmon on the beach."

Several species of salmon frequent Alaskan rivers, the finest of which is the "king" salmon. Next in popular esteem comes the "redfish," then the "coho," and lastly the "humpback." Lastly, that is to say, with the exception of the "dog" salmon, which, though really wortness, is packed to a small extent by some canners. The "redfish" is really inferior to into battle, and these dumb creatures mon, which, though really wortnless, is the "coho," but the deep red color of its lend a certain amount of comfort and flesh gives it exceptional market value. cheer to the sailors, sharing their danger Sometimes humpbacks and dog salmon are packed together under humpback labels. Because the European market debate the opportunity to carry mascots, but they always have with them dumb bels. Because the European market designed of mands an exceptionally high grade of goods, yielding proportionate prices, the choicest of the pack of canned salmon goes to Europe. The cans—carefully weighed, and each containing an ounce over a pound as insurance against light over a pound as insurance against light residue, are most carefully inspected by

Labor-saving Devices.

The labor-saving contrivances emuloyed by the Alaskan canneries are quite won- Prom the Boston Transcript. derful, nearly everything being done by machinery. The salmon are cut The salmon are cut liable. by machinery. The salmon are cut by machine. The introduction of Rogers' hybrid up by machine, after being opened and cleaned by hand, and are maked a new era in American rape culture. The death of the originator, Mr. Edward A. Rogers, of Salem, dass., has just been announced. This decurred at Peabody, Mass., on the 20th of March. It is remarkable, considering machines in constant operation as not been attempted. All he did was one plant under a hot-bed frame a vine and platform on which the empty cans are for plant under a hot-bed frame a vine of the European race and one of the American Fox grapes. They then hydridized, naturally, as one might say, as the results proved. If the path marked in overlanding overhead, feeds the cut fish linto a hoper through which the material is conveyed into the cans be nearly marked a new era in American for the death of the originator. The result was taken at the eggs should be cooked over a slow fire. I followed distinction. The result was taken as the three was too slow, but the book ought to have said too slow, but the book ought to have a fire too slow, but the book ought to have a fire too slow. The result was taken devoted and way and barn it, as it was taken devoted and way and barn it, as it was taken devoted as the women took, it away and laid it on a shelf to be used later as a mop. Some platform on which the empty cans are platform on which the empty cans are the results proved. If the path marked output, One such apparatus consists of a platform on which the empty cans are the results proved. If the path marked output, One such apparatus consists of a platform on which the empty cans are the results proved. If the path marked output, One such apparatus consists of a platform on which the empty cans are the results proved. If the path marked output, One such apparatus consists of a platform on which the empty cans are the one-pound receptacles in a day. Some deceased which altocations are single feed on the fire was all the deconstant operation on the floor and told the way and barn it as a result was taken as many as four of these this was as the own on the floor and to the two proved. It is just possibl

hine transfers the filled vessel to a table an empty one taking its place. The movment is so rapid that a continuous streat of filled cans is poured, as one might say upon the table, where they are inspected

and weighed. The cans, undergoing this test with marvelous rapidity, are next conveyed by a belt to another machine, which put tops on them, crimping the edges firmly. Thence they pass to yet another apparaus, which solders them, and out of this they roll down a trough, beneath a serie

of water-jets, to cool. Tests for leaks follow, and then the cans are subjected o a cooking process in a steam "bath oom," as it is called. The cooking has to be very thorough. Not only must the ish be cooked, but the bones also, so that the latter will crumble between the fin gers; for, if this is not accomplished, the ontents of the cans are likely to spoil. About two hours in the "bathroom" are required to secure this result.

Millions of Cans Used. From the view-point of one unacquaint-ed with the business, the number of cans curious habits of Alaskan salmon has used in a first-class Alaskan salmon can-been engaging the attentions of the nery seems well-nigh incredible. China-United States Fish Commission recently. It has become apparent that, notwith-standing the almost incredible number of those valuable fishes now caught annually in the streams of Uncle Sam's arctic province, the time will arrive before very long when the great industry depending upon them will be ruined by "can bodies." the tans and bottoms being "can bodies." "can bodies," the tops and bottoms being depending upon them will be ruined by reckiess methods of destruction, and it can only be revived by the artificial hatchabout 44,000,000 cans, which required for this country is largely used for that part

One of the strangest things about these general, of barricading them, so that kind means death to them. A shad swims origin of this practice dates back to a up the Potomac or the Delaware, deposits her spawn, and—if not captured in a net—by the United States. The Russians built other hand, the salmon, both female and the streams near the settlements, from male, when their breeding-time arrives, which they drew their salmon supply male, when their breeding-time arrives, enter a river, vigorous and brilliantscaled, and, after a short time spent in
When the first fisheries for the canneries The ruins of some are still standing. They doubtless got the idea from the Indians. When the first fisheries for the canneries were organized these devices were in use, and in some instances were so ingeniously arranged that the fish were carried out high and dry into a basket. At one place an Indian owner of a river used to boast that his trap was so cleverly arranged that not a fish could get up the stream; that he caught them all. It is said that the Indians appreciated the necessity of allowing the fish to ascend the streams to spawn, and, therefore, ofter obtaining their winter supply, they opened the barricades. ricades.

DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

One of the Queer Features of Life in the Sultan's City.

Constantinople is enchanting. If I were a painter I would never leave off painting its delights and spreading its fascinations broadcast; and then I would take all the purpose of breeding. Already many rivers money I got for my pictures and spend it have been made barren of salmon by these methods, and the supply has been chases, I would barter them for others, kept up only by the multiplication of canneries and the incidental extension of of the Orient, and if you remain long you the fishing operations over a greater ter- become thoroughly metamorphosed, and you bargain, trade, exchange, and haggle The newly-studied nest-building habits until you forget that you ever were a

I never saw so much mud, such unno more epicures than of never show interest in are blase. I saw some more, with they pupples swarm like little far rats but the

Porto Rico a Wet Island.

From the Forum. Porto Rico is a wet island. We hear of a wet season and a dry season, of a wet side and a dry side. But these terms are merely local relatives; and they convey no meaning to the American mind. Within the island there are considerable differences of precipitation. The larger of salmon, and other thousands dead on the banks or fleating down with the curnine-tenths of the island, is always much wetter than the coasts. The eastern end is not only wet, but literally saturated, the rainfall averaging 129 inches a year. To the westward this rainfall decreases less rapidly on the north side than on th south; hence, the former is called the rainy region, and the latter the arid. The island is bathed in nightly showers of island is bathed in nightly showers o mist. Language can hardly describe th mist. Language can hardly describe the dampness of those daily showers and nightly downpours, to say nothing of the atmosphere, which usually is heavily laden with moisture. The sun weeps and the stars drop tears upon Porto Rico; for often these showers make their appearance out of an almost cloudless say. The and some that had not spawned, were in out of an almost cloudless sky. The upon. Yet, with all its dampness, this pleasant and refreshing; and the sation of sultriness, which accompt the low barometer-waves of our country, is never experienced.

His Day Is Come at Last!

From Collier's Weekly. weight—are most carefully inspected before being shipped, and the fish are the
very best. What remains of the pack of
redfish, together with the cohes, humpbacks, dog salmon, and "tips and tails,"
remain in the home market.

Labor-saving Devices.

heart of the drooping sodder. Sometimes
the war horse is a mule, but this otherwise stupid and stubborn creature is a
marvel. In war. Uncle Sam put more
confidence in the mule than in the horse
in the two campaigns in Cuba and the
Philippines, and the aforesaid despised
auimal has redeened itself from much of
its unfortunate reputation.

Mrs. Crummet-Cook books are so unre-

Mrs. Cruiler-I know it. Mrs. Crummet-It said the eggs should

CLUBBING RATES

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QUEER COINS OF KOREA. Interesting Anecdores of Experience

with Paper Money. From the San Francisco Chronicle. If a list were to be made of all the ar-

ticles and substances which have been used as mediums of exchange during the world's history it would make a fairly large volume. The peculiarities of different peoples as to disposition, climate, oc cupation, power, and position have had much, if not everything, to do with de termining what particular commodity they have adopted from time to time as a medium of exchange, or, in other words money. Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that a chronological list of the different things any one na-tion or people has used from the earliest times to the present would form a fairly good gauge of their rate of advance in

civilization. The very earliest form of money which is mentioned in Korean history was a thin shaft of iron shaped like an arrow. These were in use by many of the native tribes few hundred yards intervening between at the time of Christ or before. Northern at the time of Christ or before. Sorthern the Korea may, have possessed a coinage of Some kind, for we have Chinese coins that go back mapy centuries before the beginning of our era. Northern Korea of the fourteen block houses that was in contact with China a full thousand years before the southern part of the peninsula. This is seen from the fact that when in 193 B. C. an invasion from the Liaotong peninsula drove the reigning King of Northern Korea to the south he found there a people differing in many essential respects from the people of the north. One of the marked differences was that the southern people were not ac-quainted with the value of gold and silver, but preferred beads, in which they seem to have followed the lead of the South Sea Islanders.

a bottle in shape, though its size and value are not stated.

During the whole of the present dyhopeless type. They are yellowish, with thick, short, woolly coats, and much tatter than you expect to find them. They walk like a funeral procession. Never have I seen one frisk or even wag his tail. Everybody turns out for them, They sleep—from ten to twenty of them —on a single pile of garbage, and never notice either men or each other, unless a dog which lives in the next street trespasses. Then they eat nim up, for they are jackals as well as dogs, and they are no more epicures than ostriches. They never show interest in anything. nasty down to the year 1882 the only coin reculiar marks. They were scattered about the road, and no one recognized in them good paper yen. Finally one thrifty Korean gathered some of them and tool them home, where he papered one of his rooms with them. Some months later an experience of the comes with them. rooms with them. Some months later another Korean who had come in contact with the Japanese at Fusan happened to enter this foom. He took in the situation at once, and, keeping his own counsel, offered a good price for the house. The bargain was consummated, and after the new owner had made some necessary aiterations such as re-papering and the like, he suddenly decided that he did not want the house after all and gave it he suddenly decided that he did not the house after all and gave it to its former owner as a gift, much latter's surprise and delight. This of generosity sprang, of course, the fact that the wily gentleman d off several thousand yen in his

s. en the customs service was founded dollars were introduced, and while began to pass current the people of the ports and of lough cash was still much prenong the people of the borts and out, though cash was still much pretred. It did not take the Koreans long
find out that it is easier to hide ten
ver dollars or carry them from place
place than to hide a great pile of eash
to transport it. Portability and hiding
wer were the first arguments that recmended the silver dollar to the Korean,
then Japanese silver ven appeared peoe would have nothing to do with them,
it when it was discovered that among
hundred Mexicans there were at least
ree or four bad ones, public opinion
langed, and the Mexicans were wholly
iected. In this case purity of metal deded the case in favor of the Japanese
in. Finally the paper yen made its aparance. The Koreans realized that
less were mere promises to pay, and as
the had many bitter experiences. oin. Finally the paper yen made its apcerance. The Koreans realized that
hese were mere promises to pay, and as
hey had had many bitter experiences
mong themselves in the matter or
roken promises, they scorned the paper.
They would hardly trust a man if they
ad him under lock and key; how much
ess could they trust an unknown, forlen, intangible government. But the
lme came when they discovered that
hese pieces of paper were held in great
epute by the Japanese, who seemed to
reasure them as fondly as silver yen,
lesides, they were lighter than the silver,
and did not discover themselves by any pessies, they were lighter than the sliver, and did not discover themselves by any tell-tale clinking in the sleeve. So at last naper became the great desideratum, and it sold at a premium.

A rather good story is told of a spoller who was spoiled A Korean merchant was going into the country to purchase rice. He wanted to save the expense of carrying sliver so he turned his money.

rice. He wanted to save the expense of carrying silver, so he turned his money into paper yen and for security against highwaymen sewed these precious pieces of paper in the liming of his coat. As he was trudking along the road a robber leaned into his path and presented the point of a wicked-looking knife. "Out with your money!" he said in a very persuasive tone. The traveler smiled blandly and answered, "Indeed, I have none with me," "The off with your coat. We with your money. The traveler smiled blandly and answered. "Indeed, I have none with me." "Then off with your coat. We must exchange, as yours is better than mine." The noor merchant then saw his folly in having used a good coat for his laudable purpose. But there was no help for it; so off it came and he went on he way a sadder and wiser man. Meanwhile the robber lurked about seeking for some more inviting object upon which to try his eloquence. Soon he spied a gentleman coming along on his donkey. He was dressed in silk and his saddle-bags seemed fuil. The invitation was again extended to deliver up and the same response was given. So the robber said: "Well, off with your silk coat then?" The exchange was made and the creatfailen gentleman arrived at his home in a sorry plight. He threw the robber's coat down on the floor and told the women to take it away and burn it, as it had belonged to a robber.

been particularly fortunate reason has been that the prevails that there is a profi minting coin. Of a moment's glan in a drop in exchange and a rise and in the price of all commod thoroughly good, reliable colnag proved intrinsic value would go ward the rehabilitation of the Korean

SHOT THE FIRST FILIPINO.

Grayson Precipitated the War Now Almost Ended. From Leslie's Weekly.

From Lesile's Needly.

The first shot that sounded the death-knell of Filipino hopes was fired by Private Grayson, of Company D, of the First Nebraska Volunteers. The Nebraskan had been encamped for two months a Santa Mesa, one of the numerous dis tricts, resembling wards, into which Ma nila is divided. The camp was practically on the firing line, simply a space of the Filipino and American forces entire ly around the city. The Flipinos were strongly intrenched in the Santa Meza district, and just behind their lines were the old Spanish stone arsenal and two of the fourteen block houses that extend around the city. The country is rolling, and is one of the prettiest of the suburbs, a number of foreign Consuls and wealthy residents having their houses at Santa Mesa. The growing spirit of unfriendliness between the two forces had led to a number of small engagements previous number of small engagements previous to February 4, but no serious trouble had ccurred. The outposts of the insurgents, however

were gradually drawing closer to and on Saturday evening of the out of hostilities an insurgent Lleutena tempted to pass a sentinel wit Nebraska lines. He advanced lines with a small guard and ence followed, but in the Net the sound of the rifle and great activity. ry man in the regin tions. Down the Santa Mesa San Juan bridge crossed the little the same name. The bridge at now divide the two lines. Sud body of insurgents attempted to or twenty-two miles in width and from four to nine miles in advance of the original outposts. The Filipinos did no selebrate their capture of Maniia at r.as. Sunday morning, February 5, as it was said they had openly boasted.

TO JUDGE AN OPERA GLASS.

Fine Points of First-class Instruments-Poor Lenses and Small Fields. rom the Philadelphia Inquirer

It is not every purchaser who knows exactly what he wants when he comes to buy either an opera or a field glass As a consequence, he often spends more money than is necessary to secure best results, or else he is beguiled by ignorance and temptation of cheapness into gettine a glass which is really in-ferior. as once frequently true of women's ches that, while they were beautiful buts of jewelry and cost a good deal, they were poor timekeepers. Dainty little objects for which \$100 has been paid have often proved much less accurate have often proved much less ac than a \$5 affair in a nickel case.

than a \$5 affair in a nickel case. Just so wide a difference exists between the qualities of a woman's opera glass and a man's, yet a good deal of money is put into mother-of-pearl and even more expensive adornments to an instrument which, so far as optical excellence is concerned, is vastly inferior to a plan black-barreled glass.

What constitutes a good instrument can best be understood by noting the defects of poorer ones. The lenses in most of these cheap glasses are so wretchedly made that they show a ring of color-a regular rainbow—all around the field of vision. Such a glass is not "achromatic." in the first place; secondly, one is likely to observe that a cheap glass covers only a for Such a glass is not "achromatic the first place; secondly, one is like observe that a cheap glass covers of the sense. If the small portion of the scene. If it trains it on an actor at one side stage, he cannot at the same n watch the heroine who is on the Such a glass has a small "field."

Russia and Peace.

Prom the Fortnightly Review.

In Russia the blood has not yet dried on the ground from the brutal flogging of thousands of defenseless and righteous men, tortured cause they object to war, and moreo-they, in the simplicity of their hearts. to the conclusion that, since war is an evil, should not participate in it. Not being cap-the sophistry of the cultured classes they, if casus, both these officials being the in-representatives of the will of the Uar for secuted people. At the present moment if tyre are seeking, and finding, refuge in Si-ritory from total manuscre by the Rossia-ment, and this at the very time when he more loadly thus any voe else, are appair man in whose name such atrocities are con-